UNITED
NATIONS

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S/23351
2 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward to you the New Year Address for 1992 (part of national reunification) of the great leader President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed New Year Address (part of national reunification), be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

New Year Address of President Kim Il Sung
(part of national reunification)

(Following is the part of a New Year Address for 1992 of the great leader comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, delivered at a joint meeting of the WPK Central Committee, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the DPRK held at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on 31 December.)

Last year considerable progress was made in realizing the cause of national reunification thanks to the unremitting struggle of our compatriots in the north and the south and abroad.

The south Korean students and patriotic-minded people from all walks of life fought unyieldingly by displaying gallantry and the self-sacrificing spirit under the slogan of independence, democracy and national reunification even under the difficult conditions in which repression and persecution continued. The fellow countrymen abroad also made a positive contribution to developing the struggle for national reunification into a pan-national movement, aware of their honour and responsibility as the members of the Korean nation. I pay my respect to the south Korean people and the overseas compatriots who are fighting with the noble patriotic spirit, dedicating their all, so as to bring earlier the day of national reunification, a long-cherished desire of the 70 million compatriots.

This year marks the twentieth anniversary of publication of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement, whose keynote is the three principles - independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. The three principles are the joint reunification programme of our nation and their soundness and vitality are being proved more clearly with every passing day. The adoption of the "Agreement on Reconciliation, Non-aggression, and Cooperation and Exchange between the North and the South" at the end of last year is a great victory which was won in the course of the nationwide struggle to carry into effect the three principles and is a historic event which provided a new landmark in the way of achieving national reunification.

Along with the July 4 North-South Joint Statement the recently adopted North-South Agreement is the most reasonable national reunification programme which correctly reflects the unanimous demand of our nation to reunify the country independently and peacefully and the trend of the present era that is moving towards independence and peace. The North-South Agreement is arousing a hope for reunification and inspiring confidence in the minds of all our fellow countrymen who eagerly desire national reunification and is enjoying the support and welcome of the progressive people the world over.

The north and the south must sincerely carry out the agreement on the three principles of national reunification and in line with the desire of the whole nation and the expectation of the people the world over, so as to achieve reunification at the earliest possible date.

The independent stand is a fundamental position that must firmly be held to in effecting the North-South Agreement and in bringing about the reunification cause.

It was due to the coercion of the foreign forces that our country had been divided, and our struggle for national reunification is aimed at putting an end to the foreign domination and achieving national identity. Therefore, the independent stand is the starting point in the struggle for national reunification. Apart from this stand, no problem with regard to national reunification can be settled in the interests and demands of our nation. The adoption of the North-South Agreement this time as required by the nation was also made possible because the north and the south proceeded from the principle of national independence and how great a vitality it displays in achieving national reunification also depends on how faithfully the north and the south adhere to the principle of national independence.

Those people who want to contribute to national reunification should thoroughly reject the dependence on foreign forces and hold on to the stand of national independence. They must not rely on the outside forces who are responsible for national division, but instead depend on the internal forces of the nation. Especially, they must positively support and encourage the patriots who fight for an independent reunification of the country against foreign interference and refrain from persecuting them.

The important thing to be settled primarily in achieving national reunification lies in creating the premise for a peaceful reunification.

Since an agreement on non-aggression was reached between the north and the south, it is most important to take practical measures for ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula and providing the precondition for a peaceful reunification. The north and the south should make every effort to realize arms reduction, ease tensions and turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear arms-free, peace zone in accordance with the spirit of the North-South Agreement.

Since the problem of Korea's reunification is historically related with the international relationship, the assistance of the countries concerned is needed in carrying out the North-South Agreement. They must respect the spirit of the North-South Agreement and actively help our nation to settle the reunification problem independently and peacefully. It is anachronistic to face the Korean problem on the position of strength from an outmoded viewpoint of the cold war era, now that the antagonistic relationship between the east and the west has ended and that the tendency towards a peaceful reunification within our nation is growing stronger.

Moreover, no one shall be permitted to put unjust pressure upon us, arguing about nuclear inspection. It is our consistent stand that the Korean peninsula should be turned into a denuclearized, peace zone. We have stated more than once that we have no intention or capacity to develop nuclear weapons and that we are ready to accept nuclear inspection if fair treatment is assured. We mean what we say, we do not say empty words. Independence is the lifeblood of man, as well as of a country and a nation. It was solely in order to safeguard the dignity of people and to achieve the independence of the country and the nation that we have waged an arduous struggle for a long time. It is inconceivable that we refrain from doing what we should do because of the pressure of others or that we are forced to do what we must not do for the same reason. In the international community today no one has a right to infringe upon the sovereignty of other countries.

Every nation is equal and a larger nation is even more responsible for abiding by the principle of international justice and equality. If a certain superpower tries to impose its unjust demand upon the others, it will inevitably be denounced as a challenge against the people of the world who aspire after independence and will meet their strong reprisal. The bullies shall also be left responsible before history, for the unpredictable consequences which arise from their misconduct.

The driving force for the reunification of our homeland is our nation, so the achievement of a great national unity is vital for this cause.

Every member of the Korean nation must put the nation's common interests above all and must subordinate everything to these interests. They must unite in the spirit of patriotism and national independence, irrespective of the differences of ideology, political view and religious beliefs. Broad sections of the fellow countrymen in the north, in the south and abroad must, as members of the Korean nation, make tangible contributions to the cause of national reunification, those who have strength by giving strength, those who have knowledge by devoting knowledge and those who have money by donating money, according to their respective capabilities and conditions.

The authorities are particularly responsible for achieving a great national unity. They must work hard to remove the barriers within the nation, to eliminate misunderstanding and mistrust and to develop wide negotiations and diversified cooperation and exchange, so as to meet the aspiration and expectation of the nation. They must make every possible effort in order to make the latest North-South Agreement a reality, not reducing them to a mere sheet of paper, and must make a positive contribution to facilitating national reunification, discharging their heavy responsibility and duties for the nation.

This year all the fellow countrymen in the north, the south and abroad must work hard to stimulate still further the rising enthusiasm for national reunification and they must open a decisive phase for the reunification.

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LETTER DATED 2 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The letter dated 2 December 1991 from the representative of the Kuwaiti regime addressed to the President of the Security Council, which was circulated in document S/23261, contained a series of groundless accusations. I should like to set forth the facts refuting those allegations in the order in which they appear in that letter.

1. In connection with the repatriation of Kuwaiti and third-country nationals, I should like to state as follows:

(a) For its part, Iraq has solemnly and meticulously fulfilled its commitment under paragraphs 30 and 31 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) by facilitating the repatriation of all those Kuwaiti nationals accepted by the Kuwaiti authorities and of all third-country nationals. Iraq has also extended all necessary cooperation to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) by providing lists of such persons and facilitating the access of ICRC to all such persons wherever located and by allowing ICRC to make the visits that it requested to places of detention and imprisonment.

(b) In cooperation with the ICRC delegation in Baghdad, the competent Iraqi authorities returned to Kuwait 6,518 Kuwaitis or persons of other nationalities, both soldiers and civilians, between 4 March 1991 and the present. There are also at present more than 3,905 Kuwaitis in Iraq who are not detainees but who are at liberty and who move about as they wish among Iraq's governorates. They were given the opportunity to register with ICRC in Baghdad and to submit applications in order to return to Kuwait of their own free will and without interference on the part of the Iraqi authorities. At the outset, the ICRC delegation approached the Kuwaiti authorities with a view to seeking agreement to their repatriation. However, clearances were obtained from the competent Kuwaiti authorities for the return of only 400 of all such Kuwaitis, and we still await their agreement to the repatriation of the remainder so that we can immediately carry out the repatriation under the supervision of ICRC.

(c) In the course of the discussions held at the Geneva meeting between an Iraqi delegation and delegations from the coalition States on 16 and 17 October 1991, the Government of the Republic of Iraq agreed as follows:

That the names of missing Kuwaitis and Saudis would be printed and disseminated in local newspapers so as to trace them and seek information on their fate;

That lists of places of detention and imprisonment would be provided to the ICRC delegation so that it could visit each of them once only.

That the purpose of the visits to detention centres and prisons would be to search for and locate missing Kuwaitis and Saudis, together with the competent Iraqi authorities and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs requested that the principle of reciprocity should be observed by confirming that the above-mentioned procedures would also be followed in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

On 17 December 1991, the Iraq Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed the ICRC delegation in Baghdad, by diplomatic note No. 7/4/1/13/66671, that ICRC would be entrusted with the preparation of an overall plan of operation, to be agreed upon by Iraq and the coalition States, concerning methods and procedures for tracing missing Kuwaitis, Saudis, Iraqis and others on the basis of the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Convention.

2. In connection with the Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission, I should like to state as follows:

(a) Iraq has participated actively and effectively in all the work of the Commission in the four sessions that it has held thus far. The views and proposals presented by the representative of Iraq have helped to facilitate many procedural matters within the Commission, and he was a key participant in the preparation and drafting of the report submitted to the Secretary-General on the work of the Commission. This was stated by the Chairman of the Commission in evaluating his role.

(b) The Commission has discussed substantive matters in the course of the four sessions that it has held. This was stated explicitly by the Chairman of the Commission in his letter dated 11 November 1991, addressed to the Secretary-General (to which the report of the Commission on its work was annexed), in which he said that the Commission had discussed substantive matters in the meetings held at its four sessions.

(c) Iraq had delegated the matter of detailed technical work to the experts of the Commission, and it had communicated this position to the Commission officially. On that basis, it did not attend the technical meeting of the survey experts held in Sweden in order to discuss arrangements for survey work and the demarcation of boundaries.

(d) Despite its previously declared position, Iraq did not obstruct the work of the technical team which visited the border zone in November 1991 and surveyed and photographed the area in preparation for the demarcation of boundaries.

(e) Iraq's position within the Commission cannot be characterized as far from being cooperative or constructive, inasmuch as its representative, in his capacity as a member of the Commission, is entitled under the Commission's rules of procedure, to object to the decisions that it takes. Iraq's representative explained as much, as is recorded in the minutes of the meetings.

3. With regard to the return of Kuwaiti property, Iraq has expressed its absolute readiness to cooperate with Assistant Secretary-General Foran, the coordinator for the return of Kuwaiti property. The two parties have cooperated, and are even now cooperating, in accordance with the agreement reached with representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. For the purposes of handing over Kuwaiti property and items, four priorities were established as being of paramount importance for the Kuwaiti side, namely:

(a) The return of aircraft: the Iraqi side - through representatives of the United Nations - returned a civilian aircraft to the Kuwaiti side or its representative at Amman, Jordan, during May 1991, and a further civilian aircraft was returned at the Muthanna airfield, Baghdad, on 31 July 1991.

(b) 3,216 gold ingots and a number of coins and banknotes were handed over to the Kuwaiti side in the area of Ar'ar, Saudi Arabia, on 5 August 1991 under the supervision of United Nations representatives. The operation lasted approximately one month.

(c) Books belonging to the Kuwait Central Library were handed over to the Kuwaiti side in the area of Ar'ar, Saudi Arabia, on 13 September 1991 under the supervision of United Nations representatives.

(d) Iraq returned the Kuwaiti museum items, amounting to some 17,000 ancient pieces, to the Kuwaiti side in Baghdad. The hand-over operation inside the Iraqi Museum lasted for over one month, from 16 September to 20 October 1991, and was conducted under the supervision of United Nations representatives. The pieces were transported by air to Kuwait via the Habbaniyah airfield.

During the operations to return the aforementioned items, negotiations were simultaneously being conducted concerning the technical arrangements and timetable for the hand-over of other items. The following items have already been returned to the Kuwaiti side:

(a) Assets belonging to the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) were handed over at Ar'ar, Saudi Arabia, on 17 September 1991 under the supervision of United Nations representatives.

(b) Iraq returned nine Boeing and Airbus aircraft engines to the Kuwaiti side, and the engines were transported by air from the Habbaniyah airfield on 13 November 1991 under United Nations supervision.

(c) 16 metal safes belonging to the Kuwait Central Bank were handed over on 15 December 1991 and transported by air from the Habbaniyah airfield under United Nations supervision.

(d) 4 Hawk military training aircraft were handed over to the Kuwaiti side on 15 December 1991 at the Rashid military airbase under United Nations supervision.

At the same time that Iraq is extending the fullest possible cooperation to United Nations representatives with respect to the return of Kuwaiti property, a number of Iraqi ministries and establishments are prepared to hand over property and items in their possession. Lists of the aforementioned items have been prepared, and the United Nations coordinator, Mr. Foran, has been formally notified with a view to agreeing on the technical arrangements for their hand-over. The items are as follows:

(a) Ministry of Defence: mid-January 1992 has been set in principle as the date for hand-over to begin, south of Safwan in the demilitarized zone.

(b) Iraqi Airways: mid-January 1992 has been set in principle as the date for the hand-over of spare parts.

(c) Ministry of Health: the Iraqi side is still awaiting details of the place and time for the hand-over of items on the lists submitted to Mr. Foran.

(d) Ministry of Transport and Communications: the Iraqi side is still awaiting some spare parts which the Kuwaiti side agreed to provide in order to repair the boats' trailers. It is also waiting for a date to be fixed for the hand-over of these items.

4. With regard to cooperation with the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission, I wish to refer to my letter dated 17 December 1991, as contained in document S/23290. In that letter, I set out the facts of the situation with respect to Kuwait's false assertions concerning the five police posts and allegations of repeated Iraqi infiltration operations into Kuwaiti territory.

In conclusion, I should like to emphasize to you once again that the basic objective of the letter from the representative of the Kuwaiti regime is to perpetuate the economic embargo imposed on Iraq by claiming that it has not fully complied with the Security Council resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sabah Talat KADRAT
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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RUSSIAN AND SPANISH ONLY

LETTER DATED 2 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Corrigendum

Page 2, second paragraph should read

That the names of missing Kuwaitis and Saudis would be printed and disseminated in one of the local newspapers so as to trace them and seek information on their fate;

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 20
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO
THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Application of the Republic of Kazakhstan for admission to membership in the United Nations

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of Kazakhstan for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 31 December 1991 from the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Secretary-General.

Letter dated 31 December 1991 from the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Republic of Kazakhstan and as Head of State, I have the honour to submit the present application for membership in the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would transmit the application as soon as possible to the Security Council.

(Signed) Nursultan Abishevich NAZARBAEV

Declaration

In connection with the application of the Republic of Kazakhstan for membership in the United Nations, I have the honour, on behalf of the Republic of Kazakhstan and as President, to declare that the Republic of Kazakhstan accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to discharge them.

(Signed) Nursultan Abishevich NAZARBAEV

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3 January 1992

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 23 DECEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF POLAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Poland to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and in response to the latter's note No. SCPC/8/91(1) of 16 December 1991 has the honour to communicate the following:

The Republic of Poland, in full conformity with the relevant Security Council resolutions, strictly abides by the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia.

The Government of Poland, by a decision of the Council of Ministers, dated 6 August 1991, has imposed until further notice, a total ban on the deliveries to Yugoslavia of weapons equipment and spare parts as well as the carrying out of repairs and maintenance work and the transfer of military-related technologies. The above policy line was subsequently reaffirmed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in a statement of 2 October 1991, issued in connection with the adoption of Security Council resolution 713 dated 25 September 1991. The statement has emphatically underscored that a permanent ban on military supplies to countries involved in armed conflicts is one of the standing principles of Poland's foreign policy.

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 27 DECEMBER 1991 FROM THE ACTING PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MONGOLIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Acting Permanent Representative of the Mongolian People's Republic to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to the latter's note SCPC/8/91(1) dated 16 December 1991 has the honour, upon instructions from his Government, to advise that no deliveries of weapons or military equipment have been made to Yugoslavia by the Mongolian public or private organizations and individuals either prior to or following the adoption of Security Council resolution 713 (1991).

92-00325 2846f (E)

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3 January 1992

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 2 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note SCPC/8/91(1) dated 16 December 1991, has the honour to inform him that the Government of Israel has taken all the necessary measures to implement paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 713 (1991). No deliveries of weapons or military equipment are made by Israel to Yugoslavia.

92-00313 2956d (E)

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 2 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF HUNGARY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Hungary to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note of 16 December 1991, has the honour to submit an aide mémoire and two annexes containing information on measures undertaken by the Hungarian Government to implement Security Council resolutions 713 (1991) and 724 (1991).

It is kindly requested that the present note as well as the aide mémoire and its annexes* be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

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* Copies of the annexes may be consulted in room S-3520.

Annex

Aide mémoire

1. National legislation in force in the Republic of Hungary specifically prohibits any sale or delivery of weapons and military equipment from the Republic of Hungary to countries where armed conflicts take place, or such conflicts may be expected to occur, or to countries regarding which the Security Council of the United Nations called upon the parties to settle their dispute by peaceful means and negotiations, or to countries regarding which the Security Council decided on arms embargo (Government decree 48/1991).

Violations of the relevant legal provisions are punishable to the full extent of the law.

2. The Government of the Republic of Hungary has, from the very beginning, supported the involvement of the Security Council of the United Nations in the settlement of the conflict of the Southern Slav peoples in Yugoslavia.

The Government of the Republic of Hungary has welcomed and consistently respected the relevant resolutions of the Security Council regarding the armed conflict in Yugoslavia.

In this context, the Government of the Republic of Hungary strictly abides by the decision, taken under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, by the Security Council in its resolution 713 (1991) on the immediate implementation of a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia. The competent governmental authorities, the organs of the Hungarian Customs Service as well as the units of the Border Guards are authorized and empowered to strictly enforce the general and complete arms embargo in accordance with Security Council resolution 713 (1991).

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 2 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF HUNGARY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Hungary to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 16 December 1991, has the honour to submit the following information on measures undertaken by the Hungarian Government to implement Security Council resolutions 713 (1991) and 724 (1991).

It is kindly requested that this information be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Aide-mémoire

I

National legislation in force in the Republic of Hungary specifically prohibits any sale or delivery of weapons and military equipment from the Republic of Hungary to countries where armed conflicts take place, or such conflicts may be expected to occur, or to countries regarding which the Security Council of the United Nations called upon the parties to settle their dispute by peaceful means and negotiations, or to countries regarding which the Security Council decided on an arms embargo (government decree 48/1991).

Violations of the relevant legal provisions are punishable to the full extent of the law.

The Government of the Republic of Hungary has, from the very beginning, supported the involvement of the Security Council in the settlement of the conflict of the southern Slav peoples in Yugoslavia.

The Government of the Republic of Hungary has welcomed and consistently respected the relevant resolutions of the Security Council regarding the armed conflict in Yugoslavia.

In this context, the Government of the Republic of Hungary strictly abides by the decision, taken under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, by the Security Council in its resolution 713 (1991) on the immediate implementation of a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia. The competent governmental authorities, the organs of the Hungarian Customs Service as well as the units of the Border Guards are authorized and empowered strictly to enforce the general and complete arms embargo in accordance with Security Council resolution 713 (1991).

II

The Inter-Ministerial Committee - established under government-decree 48/1991 (27 March 1991) has taken the following actions:

- Prior to the adoption of Security Council resolution 713 (1991), the Government of the Republic of Hungary had banned the export of any deliveries of weapons and military equipment from the Republic of Hungary to Yugoslavia as well as the transit of weapons and military equipment through Yugoslavia to third countries;

- Any transit of military products through the territory of the Republic of Hungary is subject to special licence to be issued by the Inter-Ministerial Committee;

- The Inter-Ministerial Committee has notified and ordered the competent export firms and companies in the Republic of Hungary strictly to abide by the relevant Security Council resolution on the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia;

- Following the adoption of Security Council resolution 713 (1991), the Government of the Republic of Hungary has banned even the export and re-export of any hunting weapons or equipment to Yugoslavia;

- The Army of the Republic of Hungary has introduced additional measures as high priority - on the protection of army facilities where weapons or other military equipment are stored in order to comply fully with Security Council resolution 713 (1991);

- The Government of the Republic of Hungary cooperates with other Governments and their competent authorities to give effect to the full implementation of Security Council resolution 713 (1991) and it remains committed to act in that manner until the Security Council decides otherwise.

III

1. The Government of the Republic of Hungary issued a decree concerning the new regulations of the export, import and re-export of military products and services on 27 March 1991. The decree was published in the No. 33 issue of "Magyar Közlöny" (Hungarian Official Law Records).

Under the decree, activities related to the export from and import into the territory of the Republic of Hungary and to the re-export of military products can only be pursued with a special licence issued in accordance with the provisions of this decree.

The decree forbids the selling of military products to countries involved in armed conflicts, and to countries where the outbreak of armed conflict threatening international peace and security can be expected, and the United Nations Security Council by its resolution called upon the parties involved to resolve the crisis constituting the cause of the conflict by peaceful ways and through negotiations, or imposed a ban of arms transfer.

Since its establishment, the Inter-Ministerial Committee responsible for the implementation of the above decree has not issued any licence for exporting military products or services to Yugoslavia, or for re-export.

Since October 1990, no arms were sold from the arsenal of the Hungarian Armed Forces to Yugoslavia or to its member republics.

The Republic of Hungary joined the appeal issued by the European Community concerning the ban of arms sales to Yugoslavia and has adhered to the obligations stemming from the appeal.

2. Under the framework of the CFE (Conventional Forces in Europe) talks in Vienna, authorized representatives of the Government of the Republic of Hungary provided to the negotiating parties the dislocation of the troops of the Hungarian Armed Forces covered by the force reduction mandate of the CFE talks on 19 November 1990.

Since the above date, no change in the dislocation of troops of the Hungarian Armed Forces covered by the CFE treaty, and in that of the troops outside the force-reduction mandate of the talks, has been effected. Any other change in the dislocation of troops covered by the CFE treaty was reported by the Hungarian side in accordance with the requirements included in the treaty.

Pursuant to repeated violation by the Yugoslavian side of Hungarian airspace along the Hungarian-Yugoslavian border, the Hungarian side introduced two measures in order to enhance airspace control in the border region, advance reconnaissance of low-altitude airspace violations in due course and to facilitate effective air defence measures against aircrafts violating Hungarian airspace:

- On 24 August 1991, an additional six radio locational measure points were set up 5-10 km from the border by redeployment of air defence reconnaissance subunits permanently stationed in the region of the Hungarian-Yugoslavian border;

- On 27 August 1991, the gunship air defence alert service was reinforced by the redeployment of four gunships to the airport at Taszár, which is closest to the Hungarian-Yugoslavian border.

No other reinforcement measures of any kind have been introduced for the troops of the Hungarian Armed Forces in connection with the Yugoslavian crisis.

With the exception of flights on international air routes and in the immediate vicinity of Budapest, all flights over the territory of the Republic of Hungary are directly controlled and coordinated by the Military Shift Commander and the military service of the Joint Air Control Command Headquarters (EREF).

The EREF transmits all figures on flight movements, including those related to international air traffic, to the Radio Technical and Air Defence system of the Hungarian Armed Forces. This also applies to all domestic aircraft movements (that is, to all flights between the Hungarian state borders).

Hungarian airspace is controlled by the air defence system of the Hungarian Armed Forces. This task was fulfilled even before in a similar manner as any country would check its own airspace under special circumstances, that is, civil air control units are only allowed to authorize aircraft movement subject to approval by the Military Shift Commander, with the exception of scheduled flights using international air routes, although the military service also must be informed about these flights.

The civil and military services of EREF check and identify the movement of every aircraft.

Besides the cases listed below, neither the Hungarian Armed Forces, nor the Hungarian Border Guards identified any airspace violation, or unidentified aircrafts and aircrafts flying without authorization in the airspace of the Hungarian-Yugoslavian border.

Airspace violations in the Hungarian-Yugoslavian border region since 20 August 1991 took place as follows:

(a) Between 5.35 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on 22 August 1991, eight Yugoslavian fighter planes entered three times Hungarian airspace in a 100-300 m altitude, 1-3 km depth and 4-13 km length along the border section at the borderline posts at Beremend and Ilocska in the Pécs border district.

(b) Of the above-mentioned, Yugoslavian fighter planes entered into Hungarian airspace at 7.30 and launched one air-to-ground missile each over Hungarian territory in the direction of the village of Petrovo Szelo situated on the Yugoslavian side of the border.

(c) The radio technical surveillance system of the Hungarian Armed Forces identified a flying airborne target moving at low speed towards Hungary at 6.39 p.m. on 7 September 1991 which flew into the airspace of the Republic of Hungary at 6.51 p.m. at Gyékényes at an altitude of 1,500-2,500 m into a 1-km depth and 4-5 km width, and then returned to Yugoslavia at 6.52 p.m. over the region at Gola. The Military Air Control Headquarters of the Zagreb Region regards the violation of Hungarian airspace by an unarmed military jet as an error committed by the pilot of the airplane.

(d) At 6.25 p.m. on 8 September 1991, one dark red microlight device entered Hungarian airspace at an approximate altitude of 100-150 m over the border section at the borderline post at Rédics in the Nagykanizsa border district, and after a flight into 300-400 m in depth it left the Hungarian airspace to Yugoslavia at 6.28 p.m. in the above-mentioned borderline post.

The Chairman of the Hungarian Section of the First Local Joint Committee informed by letter the Yugoslavian side about the border violation.

(e) At 11.11 p.m., 11.16 p.m. and 11.18 p.m. on 10 September 1991, one fighter plane entered Hungarian airspace from Yugoslavia during a wing-turn manoeuvre at an approximate altitude of 500-1,000 m over the border section at the borderline post at Drávaszabolcs in the Pécs border district, and after a flight of 33 km into a 300 m depth from the border, the fighter plane returned to Yugoslavian airspace over the D 234 border mark at the border section of the borderline post at Ilocska. The above-mentioned borderline posts registered the entry and departure of the plane by the noise of the jet engine.

The radio technical battalions stationed at Kecskemét and Taszár measured the airspace violation by instruments.

Air traffic data:

The average daily number of flights through the three designated air gates for international air routes crossing the Hungarian border are as follows: 50-60 aircrafts at Kelebia, 30-40 aircrafts at Hóduna and 20-25 aircrafts at Gyékényes without landing in Budapest.

Under the summer timetable of MALÉV, there is a Budapest-Belgrade flight every Thursday with a TU-134 aeroplane. This flight was cancelled for commercial reasons on 11 July, 1 and 15 August and 5 and 12 September. The remaining flights were flown by smaller JAK-40 aeroplanes instead of the normally used TU-134 also for commercial reasons.

Aviaexpress first flew between Szeged and Subotica on 6 May 1991, then continued its service on 30 May, 21 June and 27 August by using AN-2 aeroplanes as scheduled flights between the two cities.

Nawa Air Transport had one special flight between Budapest and Dubrovnik on 14 and 23 June.

The Zagreb-based Croatia Airline Company has permission to fly the Zagreb-Ljubljana-Zagreb route, replacing the former courier flight operated by DHL since 2 April 1991. This flight officially was not cancelled, but it practically does not operate. It flew last time with a Cessna 402 aeroplane on 1 and 2 June.

The Hungarian Air Control Directorate issued permission to the following flights from Yugoslavia:

April 1991:

- 9 April: Osijek-Békéscsaha-Osijek YU-BDB, private aeroplane;

- 19 April: Zagreb-Budapest-Szolnok-Zagreb, YU-BLJ, government flight.

May 1991:

- 21 May: Ljubljana-Budapest-Ljubljana, YU-BMG, commercial flight.

June 1991:

- No flights.

July 1991:

- 26 July: Osijek-Siófok-Kaposvár, five AN-2s arrived for repair (YU-BFT).

August 1991:

- 5 August: Zagreb-Budapest-Zagreb, YU-BPH, private flight.

September 1991:

- 13 September: Belgrade-Budapest-Belgrade, YU-BPH, private flight.

3. The Hungarian Border Guards have been following the situation in Yugoslavia with particular attention since the second half of 1990. The Hungarian Border Guards took into consideration the possibility of an emerging serious conflict, which may necessitate the introduction of measures in the border region. As strictly ordered by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Hungarian Border Guards worked out an action plan in coordination with the Hungarian Refugee Office, and the police and local authorities concerned.

The following measures were introduced by the Hungarian Border Guards in 1991:

4 December 1990:

Command issued by the National Commander of the Hungarian Border Guards concerning the preparation for strengthening the Hungarian-Yugoslavian border.

11 January 1991:

Reinforced duty service was ordered for the entire personnel of the Hungarian Border Guards, subunits stationed on the southern ground borderline were increased by 200 troops.

25 January 1991:

Owing to the situation in Croatia, the Hungarian border guard units on the Yugoslavian border were increased by 1,220 troops. On 28 January, the reinforced duty service was lifted. Regulations issued during January mainly aimed at the reception and checking of possible refugees, their direction to the gathering stations as well as at detecting arms, ammunition and pyrotechnical materials in the cross-border traffic and at ensuring strict observance of border safety.

8 May 1991:

Repeated measures were taken to strengthen the Hungarian-Yugoslavian border, because of the increasing danger of a civil war in Yugoslavia. The purpose of these measures was the same as that of those introduced in January 1991. The command for reinforced duty service was partly lifted on 13 May 1991, with the exception of alert and strict checking of the border traffic.

27 June 1991:

Owing to armed clashes which broke out in Slovenia in the vicinity of the border crossing points, the Hungarian-Yugoslavian border was again reinforced. The previously introduced measures were supplemented by the following:

- Patrols were ordered to remain 300-500 m from the border in case of fighting in the vicinity of the border;

- In case of suspension of border traffic, redirection of border traffic and ensuring the safety of passengers;

- More elaborate precise regulations were issued concerning the use of arms in connection with the Yugoslavian situation, the essence of which was that nobody is allowed to enter Hungarian territory carrying arms and in case of attacks launched from Hungarian territory against Hungarian targets arms must be used immediately.

On 2 July, after the normalization of the situation in Slovenia, the above-introduced strict regulations were eased and the troops sent into the region were withdrawn.

In connection with the visit to Hungary by Pope John Paul II between 18 and 20 August, reinforced duty service was introduced along the threatened border section.

23 August 1991:

- Reinforced duty service was ordered in the Pécs border guard district from noon on 23 August 1991. Subunits stationed in the district were simultaneously reinforced by 150 troops, then by another 80 troops two days later.

The following measures were also introduced concerning:

- The checking of refugees arriving from regions where fights broke out and the regulation of their reception;

- The use of arms as described above;

- The limitation of agricultural flights in the vicinity of the border;

- The limitation of hunting within a distance of 1 km from the border;

- Reinforced checking of persons working in the vicinity of the border;

- Increased visual surveillance of the airspace.

Besides the above-listed measures, the following regulations were also introduced in checking border traffic:

4 July 1991:

Command by the Chief of Staff of the Hungarian Border Guards for strengthening strict compulsory checking of border traffic considerably enhanced owing to the Yugoslavian situation.

13 August 1991:

Command by the Deputy Chief of Staff of the Hungarian Border Guards for introducing an upgraded checking procedure of Yugoslavian citizens entering into Hungary from the west and the north, and searching of vehicles of Yugoslavian citizens leaving Hungary to the south in order to intercept arms and ammunition.

22 August 1991:

Command by the National Commander of the Hungarian Border Guards introduced in coordination with the Hungarian Customs and Finance Guards concerning the checking and searching of luggage of persons entering into Hungary from Yugoslavia, requesting refugee status or temporary shelter, in order to intercept possible arms and ammunition.

29 August 1991:

Command by the Chief of Staff of the Hungarian Border Guards to prevent any attempt at arms and ammunition smuggling, which included:

- Stricter measures for passport checking;

- Stricter search of vehicles.

3 September 1991:

Command by the National Commander of the Hungarian Border Guards concerning the stopping at the border-crossing points of persons suspected of terrorist attacks.

6 September 1991:

Command by the National Commanding Duty Officer of the Hungarian Border Guards concerning the checking of ships and barges entering into Yugoslavia on the River Danube, and checking containers in cooperation with the Hungarian Customs authorities.

7 September 1991:

Command by the National Commanding Duty Officer of the Hungarian Border Guards for checking ships and barges and requiring a statement from the owner of the ship whether they are transporting arms or ammunition into Yugoslavia, and also ordering the registration of ships.

10 September 1991:

Command by the National Commander of the Hungarian Border Guards concerning the stopping of persons suspected of terrorist attacks on the basis or more precise information.

12 September 1991:

Command by the Chief of Staff of the Hungarian Border Guards concerning the stopping of persons along the Hungarian-Yugoslavian border suspected of terrorist attacks.

13 September 1991:

Increased customs checking of Yugoslavian citizens entering into Hungary from the north and the west and leaving Hungary for Romania and Yugoslavia.

Over the period of increasing tensions in Yugoslavia, the Hungarian Border Guards arrested 408 persons attempting illegally to cross the border into Hungary.

The Hungarian-Yugoslavian border was violated on 66 occasions. Since 1 August 1991, Hungarian airspace was violated on 11 occasions. On 2 occasions arms were fired into Hungarian territory.

Deliberate intentions in both incidents can be excluded; no injuries were caused. Yugoslavian airspace was not violated from the Hungarian side.

No member of the Hungarian Armed Forces or the Hungarian Border Guards has illegally entered the territory of Yugoslavia. At the same time, on the basis of bilateral agreements, several border meetings of Hungarian and Yugoslav border guard forces were held in the framework of the Hungarian-Yugoslav High Joint Committee.

Between 1 August and 12 September 1991, 33 attempts at arms smuggling were prevented at the border. The Hungarian Border Guards confiscated 40 rifles of various types, 117 pistols and 16,118 rounds of ammunition.

4. In view of the civil war situation in Yugoslavia, the Hungarian Refugee Office introduced the following measures for receiving and accommodating refugees from Yugoslavia:

- The refugee authorities, the police, the Border Guards and the security services issued a joint action plan, the implementation of which started in mid-July 1991;

- In order to ensure the safety of the Hungarian population and of those requesting refuge, police forces operate with increased personnel in the southern counties of Hungary.

Between 15 July 1991 and 11 September 1991, 4,400 persons applied for temporary shelter in Hungary.

Currently 1,224 persons are staying in the Hungarian reception stations and temporary camps.

There are 5,921 persons staying in temporary accommodations, private homes, with relatives and acquaintances, or in rented rooms with families, who have applied for assistance to the refugee authorities.

The total registered and estimated number of refugees from Yugoslavia now staying in Hungary is approximately 16-18,000.

Besides this figure, several thousands of Yugoslavians transited through Hungary (primarily to Austria and Germany) to find refuge with their relatives living abroad. (Official Croatian authorities estimate the number of Yugoslavian refugees in Hungary at around 20-25,000.)

Between 1 and 11 September 1991, 900 new refugees arrived in Hungary from Yugoslavia, of whom:

- 63 per cent were Croatian (90 per cent in August);

- 35 per cent were Hungarians (9 per cent in August).

Women and children continue to make up 75 per cent of the refugees.

On the basis of the above, the Government of the Republic of Hungary regards as unfounded all allegations contained in the communiqué issued by the Federal Secretariate for National Defence of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 10 September 1991, including legal or illegal arms transportation from the territory of the Republic of Hungary into Yugoslavia as well as authorized or illegal flights, airlift, change in the dislocation of the troops of the Hungarian Armed Forces and illegal entry into Yugoslavian territory by representatives of the Hungarian Armed Forces aimed at its actual implementation. The Government of the Republic of Hungary reiterates that it does not have any information concerning any form of transportation of military products from Hungary to Yugoslavia, which would constitute violation of the international obligations assumed by the Republic of Hungary.

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Security Council

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S/23358
6 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PARAGRAPH 5(A) OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 724 (1991)

1. On 15 December 1991, the Security Council adopted resolution 724 (1991) in connection with its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 721 (1991) (S/23280)".

2. Paragraph 5(a) of resolution 724 (1991) reads as follows:

> "The Security Council,
>
> ...
>
> "5. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations:
>
> "(a) Requests all States to report to the Secretary-General within 20 days on the measures they have instituted for meeting the obligations set out in paragraph 6 of resolution 713 (1991) to implement a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia;".

3. Immediately following the adoption of resolution 724 (1991) on 15 December 1991, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution by telegram to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of all States.

4. By note verbale dated 16 December 1991 addressed to all States, the Secretary-General drew particular attention to paragraphs 5 and 7 of resolution 724 (1991) and requested Governments to submit to him, not later than 4 January 1992, information on the measures instituted by them to meet the obligations set out in paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, which had been transmitted to all States upon its adoption.

5. As of 4 January 1992, replies have been received from 29 States, pursuant to paragraph 5(a) of Security Council resolution 724 (1991). Each of the replies has been issued as a document of the Security Council in the chronological order of the communications, as indicated below:

Uruguay	23 December 1991	(S/23312)
United Kingdom	23 December 1991	(S/23313)
Maldives	23 December 1991	(S/23314)
Poland	23 December 199.	(S/23354)
Sweden	24 December 1991	(S/23318)
Oman	27 December 1991	(S/23324)
Japan	27 December 1991	(S/23325)
Turkey	27 December 1991	(S/23326)
Canada	27 December 1991	(S/23327)
Mongolia	27 December 1991	(S/23355)
Australia	30 December 1991	(S/23333)
Switzerland	31 December 1991	(S/23338)
Cyprus	2 January 1992	(S/23343)
Chile	2 January 1992	(S/23344)
China	2 January 1992	(S/23345)
Czechoslovakia	2 January 1992	(S/23346)
Iran	2 January 1992	(S/23347)
Republic of Korea	2 January 1992	(S/23348)
Libya	2 January 1992	(S/23349)
Israel	2 January 1992	(S/23356)
Hungary	2 January 1992	(S/23357/Rev.1*)
Portugal, on behalf of the European Community and its member States	3 January 1992	(S/23359)
Portugal	3 January 1992	(S/23361)
Liechtenstein	3 January 1992	(S/23362)
Denmark	3 January 1992	(S/23364)
Greece	3 January 1992	(S/23365)
Germany	3 January 1992	(S/23366)
Malta	3 January 1992	(S/23367)
Russian Federation	3 January 1992	(S/23368)

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* To be issued.

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S/23358/Add.1
13 January 1992

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PARAGRAPH 5 (a) OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 724 (1991)

Addendum

Since the issuance by the Secretary-General of his report on the implementation of paragraph 5 (a) of Security Council resolution 724 (1991), dated 6 January 1992, replies have been received from 21 States listed below, bringing to 50 the total number of replies received.

Norway	30 December 1991	(S/23375)
Cameroon	30 December 1991	(S/23390)
India	31 December 1991	(S/23376)
Bulgaria	3 January 1992	(S/23378)
Peru	3 January 1992	(S/23379)
Romania	3 January 1992	(S/23385)
Tunisia	4 January 1992	(S/23393)
Finland	6 January 1992	(S/23377)
Ireland	6 January 1992	(S/23384)
New Zealand	6 January 1992	(S/23386)
United States of America	6 January 1992	(S/23408)
Singapore	7 January 1992	(S/23387)
Belgium	7 January 1992	(S/23388)
France	7 January 1992	(S/23391)
Italy	7 January 1992	(S/23392)
Netherlands	8 January 1992	(S/23397)
Morocco	9 January 1992	(S/23400)
Ecuador	10 January 1992	(S/23401)
Austria	10 January 1992	(S/23403)
Brunei Darussalam	10 January 1992	(S/23407)
Spain	10 January 1992	(S/23409)

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S/23358/Add.2
27 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PARAGRAPH 5 (a) OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 724 (1991)

Addendum

Since the issuance by the Secretary-General of the addendum dated 13 January 1992 to his report of 6 January 1992 on the implementation of paragraph 5 (a) of Security Council resolution 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, replies have been received from 17 States listed below bringing to 67 the total number of replies received.

Côte d'Ivoire	27 December 1991	(S/23424)
Myanmar	8 January 1992	(S/23418)
Egypt	9 January 1992	(S/23419)
Lebanon	13 January 1992	(S/23413)
Kuwait	13 January 1992	(S/23420)
Mexico	13 January 1992	(S/23423)
Fiji	13 January 1992	(S/23443)
Bahrain	14 January 1992	(S/23425)
Ukraine	15 January 1992	(S/23444)
Malaysia	16 January 1992	(S/23430)
Philippines	16 January 1992	(S/23437)
United Republic of Tanzania	16 January 1992	(S/23463)
Uganda	17 January 1992	(S/23464)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	21 January 1992	(S/23454)
United Arab Emirates	21 January 1992	(S/23465)
Brazil	22 January 1992	(S/23466)
Benin	22 January 1992	(S/23467)

92-03476 2904g (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

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S/23359
3 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 3 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PORTUGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with reference to his note SCPC/8/91(1) of 16 December 1991, has the honour, on behalf of the European Community and its member States, to transmit the following information concerning the common implementation of Security Council resolutions 713 (1991) and 724 (1991):

The European Community and its member States decided upon an embargo on armaments and military equipment applicable to the whole of Yugoslavia on 5 July 1991. It was agreed that the embargo would also be applicable for contracts which had been signed, as well as for delivery of spare parts, repairs of military equipment and transfer of military technology. The member States have taken appropriate measures to implement this embargo and they will separately inform the Secretary-General of these measures. Furthermore, they intend to collaborate fully with the Committee of the Security Council established under Security Council resolution 724 (1991).

Each member State of the European Community will further convey additional elements concerning the steps taken at a national level to ensure the effective implementation of the said resolutions.

It would be appreciated if you would circulate the present note as a document of the Security Council.

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UNITED
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Security Council

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S/23360
3 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations of the members of the Security Council held on 3 January 1992, the President, on behalf of the members of the Council, made the following statement:

"The members of the Security Council have noted with appreciation the briefing provided by the Secretary-General on the agreement signed late in the night of 31 December by the Government of El Salvador and the FMLN which, when implemented, will put a definite end to the Salvadorean armed conflict. The members of the Council warmly welcomed the agreement which is of vital importance for the normalization of the situation in El Salvador and in the region as a whole. They place on record their thanks and appreciation for the enormous contribution of Señor Pérez de Cuéllar and his Personal Representative, Alvaro de Soto, their collaborators, and all the Governments, especially those of Colombia, Mexico, Spain and Venezuela, that have assisted Señor Pérez de Cuéllar in his efforts.

"The members of the Council urge the parties to show maximum flexibility in resolving the pending issues in the negotiations at United Nations Headquarters starting this weekend. They also urge the parties to exercise maximum restraint and to take no action in the coming days which would be contrary to the agreement reached in New York and to the excellent spirit in which these talks took place.

"They welcomed tne Secretary-General's intention, stated today, to submit a written report and proposals early next week with a view to Council action both regarding verification of cease-fire arrangements and the monitoring of the maintenance of public order pending the establishment of the new National Civil Police. This will require the approval by the Council of new tasks for ONUSAL. The members of the Council stand ready to deal expeditiously with any recommendations that the Secretary-General may make."

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S/23361
3 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 3 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PORTUGAL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's note SCPC/8/91, dated 16 December 1991, has the honour to communicate to the Secretary-General those measures undertaken by Portugal to implement Security Council resolutions 713 (1991) and 724 (1991):

(a) The embargo was imposed by the European Community, following a decision made at a ministers' meeting on 5 July 1991.

(b) The texts of resolutions 713 (1991) and 724 (1991) were translated and sent out for publication in the official journal, "Diário da República", in order to ensure a broader dissemination of the measures approved by the Security Council.

(c) The aformentioned texts were distributed to the appropriate Public Administration departments (Ministry of Finance - Customs General Directorate, Ministry of Defense - General Directorate for Armament, Ministry of Commerce and Tourism - General Directorate for Foreign Trade), in order to prevent issuance of any licences for the export of goods to Yugoslavia.

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S/23362
3 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 3 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LIECHTENSTEIN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Principality of Liechtenstein to the United Nations presents her compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's note SCPC/8/91, dated 16 December 1991, has the honour to convey the following information regarding the measures instituted by the Government of Liechtenstein to meet the obligations set out in paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 713 (1991) to implement an embargo on arms deliveries to Yugoslavia.

According to legislation enacted by the Liechtenstein Government on 15 October 1991 (Act 1991 no. 70), the export of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia is prohibited.

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UNITED
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Security Council

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S/23363
5 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

FURTHER REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 721 (1991)

INTRODUCTION

1. The present further report is being provided to the Security Council pursuant to its resolution 721 (1991), which was adopted unanimously on 27 November 1991. In addition, it takes into account the contents of resolution 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, which the Council also adopted unanimously and by which, inter alia, it approved the report of my distinguished predecessor dated 11 December 1991. 1/

2. It will be recalled that the Security Council, in its resolution 721 (1991), among other things, envisaged that the Secretary-General would present early recommendations to the Council including the possible establishment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia. At the same time, resolution 721 (1991) also endorsed the statement of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General, Mr. Cyrus R. Vance, that the deployment of such an operation could not be envisaged without, inter alia, full compliance by all parties with the agreement signed at Geneva on 23 November 1991. 2/

3. Having generally reaffirmed resolution 721 (1991), the Security Council by resolution 724 (1991) endorsed my predecessor's offer to send to Yugoslavia a preparatory group, including military personnel, as part of the continuing mission of the Personal Envoy, to carry forward preparations for the possible deployment of a peace-keeping operation.

I. FIFTH MISSION TO YUGOSLAVIA BY THE PERSONAL ENVOY OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL, MR. CYRUS R. VANCE, 28 DECEMBER 1991-4 JANUARY 1992

4. On 18 December 1991, three days after the adoption of resolution 724 (1991), Ambassador Herbert S. Okun, Special Adviser to the Personal Envoy, arrived in Yugoslavia at the head of the 20-person Preparatory Group, comprising 11 military officers, as well as senior civil police officers and civilian political and legal officers of the Secretariat. The Preparatory

Group was successful in carrying forward preparations for possible deployment of a peace-keeping operation. In the period from 18 to 30 December 1991, the Preparatory Group developed and refined contingency plans in the event that the Security Council later approved the establishment of a peace-keeping operation on the basis of the concept paper set out in annex III to the report of 11 December 1991. 1/ During this period, Ambassador Okun also continued discussions on political matters with the principal political and military leaders concerned. A description of the work of the Preparatory Group is contained in annex I to the present report.

5. On 25 December 1991, Ambassador Okun returned to New York and reported to my predecessor and to the Personal Envoy on the work of the Preparatory Group. In light of the situation being encountered on the ground by the Preparatory Group, on 27 December 1991 my predecessor informed the members of the Security Council in informal consultations that the conditions for establishing a peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia still did not exist. This was so, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar explained, because the commitments entered into at Geneva on 23 November 1991 were still not being fully implemented by the parties to the conflict.

6. While the unblocking of Yugoslav National Army (JNA) barracks and facilities in Croatia and the withdrawal from that Republic of blockaded JNA units had been essentially completed, the commitments made at Geneva to an unconditional cease-fire remained unimplemented. My predecessor indicated that there had been significant fighting in western Slavonia and continued sporadic exchanges in eastern Slavonia. He furthermore explained to Council members that the Personal Envoy was still trying to secure adequate assurances that full cooperation would be extended on the ground to a peace-keeping operation. Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar also told Council members of his concern at the heightened tension, particularly in Bosnia-Hercegovina, that had followed certain recent decisions taken outside Yugoslavia. That tension, he observed, had led the President of Bosnia-Hercegovina to request the immediate deployment of United Nations peace-keepers in that Republic.

7. In light of these considerations, my predecessor informed Council members on 27 December that he had reviewed the situation with me and the Personal Envoy and that he had asked Mr. Vance to undertake a further mission to Yugoslavia to see if the remaining obstacles could be removed in order to permit the establishment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation in the country.

8. Mr. Vance conducted his fifth mission from 28 December 1991 to 4 January 1992. The composition of his party and his programme are given in annex II to the present report. In view of the continued support expressed by the Security Council for the efforts of the European Community (EC), Mr. Vance conferred in Lisbon with Mr. Joao de Deus Pinheiro, the Foreign Minister of Portugal and incoming President of the EC Council of Ministers, and with Lord Carrington, Chairman of the Conference on Yugoslavia, on his way both to and from that country. The Foreign Minister of the Netherlands, Mr. Hans van den Broek, outgoing President of the EC Council of Ministers, was present at the first of these meetings.

9. Upon his arrival in Belgrade on 30 December 1991, Mr. Vance was immediately briefed by Colonel H. Purola, Deputy Military Adviser to the Secretary-General, who had coordinated the military and police work of the Preparatory Group led by Ambassador Okun.

10. During his discussions with political and military leaders in Yugoslavia, Mr. Vance concentrated on securing implementation by the parties of the central issues remaining to be resolved following the Geneva agreement of 23 November 1991: the commitment to observe an unconditional cease-fire; full and explicit acceptance by the parties directly involved of the concept paper for a United Nations peace-keeping operation; and a commitment on their part to ensure full cooperation with such a peace-keeping operation should the Security Council decide to establish it.

11. On 31 December 1991, Mr. Vance met at length with President Slobodan Milosevic of the Republic of Serbia. At the outset of their discussion, President Milosevic recalled that, during Mr. Vance's previous visit to Belgrade in early December, the President had stated his support for the concept paper of 11 December 1991, and that he had indicated at that time his intention to work vigorously to secure for it the support of the Serbian communities in Croatia. He told Mr. Vance that that had been accomplished. The President informed Mr. Vance, that following a decision taken by the Federal (rump) Presidency, it would be announced publicly later in the day that the State Committee, which had been established to cooperate with the United Nations in this connection, fully endorsed the concept paper. President Milosevic added that the leaders of the Serbian communities in Croatia would similarly support and extend cooperation to a peace-keeping operation established on the basis of the concept paper.

12. Later on 31 December 1991, Mr. Vance met with General Veljko Kadijevic, Federal Secretary for National Defence of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The General confirmed to Mr. Vance that, from the point of view of JNA, the concept paper was feasible and acceptable. He added that JNA was committed to its implementation and that with that in mind he had that day summoned all of his senior commanders to a conference in Belgrade.

13. Subsequently on the same day, 31 December, Mr. Vance met with Mr. B. Jovic, Chairman of the State Committee for Cooperation with the United Nations on Peace-keeping Matters. During the meeting Mr. Jovic declared that a peace-keeping operation as described in the concept paper was fully acceptable. He expressed the desire of the Federal Presidency to see an immediate cease-fire and, in that context, stated that the Presidency would order all JNA and territorial units not to return fire, even in the event of attack.

14. On 1 January 1992, Mr. Vance met in Zagreb with President Franjo Tudjman of the Republic of Croatia. The President stated during the course of the discussion that he and his colleagues in Government accepted fully the concept paper of 11 December 1991 for a United Nations peace-keeping operation. He and his colleagues also committed themselves to an absolute cease-fire.

15. After this meeting with President Tudjman, it appeared to Mr. Vance that all of his principal interlocutors had affirmed: (a) that they desired a United Nations peace-keeping operation; (b) that they understood the concept paper of 11 December; (c) that they agreed with the concept paper; and (d) that they were prepared to accept its implementation should the Security Council decide to proceed on that basis.

16. In the light of the above, Mr. Vance decided to convene on the next day, 2 January, at Sarajevo, a meeting that he would chair between military representatives of the Republic of Croatia and representatives of JNA. The Croatian delegation was led by Defence Minister G. Susak, and the JNA delegation by Colonel-General A. Raseta. At the conclusion of the meeting, Minister Susak and General Raseta signed an Implementing Accord for carrying out the unconditional cease-fire that had been agreed at Geneva on 23 November 1991. Mr. Vance witnessed the signatures and, in his capacity as Chairman of the meeting, also signed the Implementing Accord, the full text of which is attached as annex III to the present report. The Accord provides for the complete cessation of hostile military activity on land, at sea and in the air with effect from 1800 hours local time on Friday, 3 January 1992. Confidence-building measures and third-party monitoring mechanisms are provided for in the Accord.

17. While he was in Sarajevo, Mr. Vance also met with President Alija Izetbegovic of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The President restated his support for a United Nations peace-keeping operation on the basis of the concept paper of 11 December. He also requested that the number of military observers designated in the concept paper for operation in Bosnia-Hercegovina be augmented. At the same time, he renewed a request for "preventive" deployment forthwith of some 2,000 to 3,000 United Nations peace-keepers within the Republic.

18. The purpose of the United Nations peace-keeping operation described in the concept paper of 11 December 1991 is to create the conditions of peace and security required for the negotiation of an overall settlement of the Yugoslav crisis. That negotiation has been proceeding in the Conference on Yugoslavia under the auspices of the EC member States. The Conference has not met in plenary session since 5 November 1991, owing to the continued fighting and questions that this raised about the commitment of some of the parties to the negotiating process. Following his latest mission to Yugoslavia, Mr. Vance was able in Lisbon to confirm to the Conference Chairman, Lord Carrington, that all parties were willing to continue participating in the Conference, whose new venue would be Brussels. Lord Carrington has subsequently announced that he is convening in that city on Thursday, 9 January, an informal consultative meeting of the presidents of the six republics.

19. Mr. Vance has told me that the humanitarian dimensions of the Yugoslav crisis, on which my predecessor dwelt at some length in his earlier reports, 2/ 1/ continue to grow. The numbers of displaced persons are rising. This, as well as other questions that give rise to concern, is addressed in annex IV to the present report.

II. OBSERVATIONS

20. The situation that has prevailed in Yugoslavia for most of the period since my predecessor's last report to the Security Council on 11 December 1991, 1/ has continued to give cause for serious concern. Indeed, tension has grown as a result of developments inside and outside the country. None the less, there has arisen in recent days a glimmer of hope that the situation might improve. This hope, still tenuous, is justified by two developments that took place during the fifth mission to Yugoslavia of my Personal Envoy.

21. First, the President of Serbia, the President of Croatia, and the Federal Secretary for National Defence, as well as the State Committee functioning under the authority of the rump Presidency, all indicated that they accepted in full the concept paper for a United Nations peace-keeping operation that was attached as annex III to the report of my predecessor dated 11 December 1991. 1/ In addition, the President of Serbia, the Federal Secretary for National Defence and the Chairman of the State Committee have all indicated that the leaders of the Serbian communities in Croatia would cooperate with a United Nations peace-keeping operation such as that described in the above-mentioned report, should the Security Council decide to establish one. However, recent public statements by some of these leaders suggest that further clarification is needed on this point.

22. Secondly, the Implementing Accord for the unconditional cease-fire, which was agreed in Sarajevo on 2 January 1992 under the auspices of the Personal Envoy by the military representatives of Croatia and by the representatives of JNA, constitutes an important new step to ensure implementation of the Geneva agreement of 23 November 1991, by bringing closer the lasting, effective and unconditional cease-fire that has so far eluded the parties. The complete cessation of hostile military activities was to have come into effect at 1800 hours on Friday, 3 January 1992. In the two days since then, a genuine effort is being made by both sides to give effect to the Implementing Accord, even if sporadic exchanges of fire have taken place. I urge all parties to sustain this effort and to effect a complete cessation of hostilities.

23. Mr. Vance has told me that at the Sarajevo meeting the representatives of both sides expressed the wish that the United Nations should form part of the third-party monitoring mechanisms referred to in part II of the Implementing Accord. I have given careful thought, in consultation with Mr. Vance, as to the recommendation that I should make to the Council on this matter.

24. One third-party monitoring mechanism already exists in the form of the European Community Monitoring Mission (ECMM) which has been deployed in Yugoslavia since July 1991 and has built up an extensive knowledge of the parties, their armed forces and the local terrain. In conformity with resolution 713 (1991), especially paragraphs 1 and 2 thereof, I believe it appropriate for ECMM to take the lead in monitoring implementation of the

Sarajevo Accord. The Foreign Minister of Portugal, in his capacity as President of the Council of Ministers of the European Community, assured Mr. Vance on 3 January 1992 that he would instruct ECMM to undertake this function.

25. At the same time, I have been struck by the strength of the belief expressed to Mr. Vance by so many of his Yugoslav interlocutors that a United Nations presence in Yugoslavia, in addition to that of the European Community, would help the Yugoslav parties to honour the commitments which they have entered into with each other. I have also noted the wish expressed by many EC leaders that the United Nations should play a role on the ground in Yugoslavia.

26. As a follow-up to my Personal Envoy's latest mission, I accordingly intend immediately to send to Yugoslavia a group of up to 50 military liaison officers, who would be drawn from existing peace-keeping operations, with the consent of the troop-contributing Governments concerned. These officers would be attached to the general headquarters of JNA and the Croatian People's Guard and to their field headquarters down to the corps level. They would have their own communications to enable them to be in direct contact with their United Nations counterparts on the other side. They would use their good offices to promote maintenance of the cease-fire by facilitating communication between the two sides and by helping them to resolve difficulties that might arise. They would also help the two sides to determine measures that could be taken to avoid violations of the cease-fire or restore the status quo after violations had occurred.

27. It will of course be important to ensure that the United Nations military liaison officers work harmoniously with the EC monitors and that the respective roles of the two groups are clearly defined and understood by all concerned. I intend to institute the earliest possible consultations with the Foreign Minister of Portugal on this point.

28. The mission of the military liaison officers would take place on the assumption that the cease-fire will quickly establish itself, that the other necessary conditions for the deployment of a peace-keeping force will be met and that the military liaison group will thus be superseded by the larger operation. I shall, as needed, revert to the Security Council on this question.

29. As has repeatedly been stated, a United Nations peace-keeping force could not be established in Yugoslavia without sustained evidence of the willingness and ability of the leaders on both sides to ensure that the cease-fire is respected. Nor would I wish to recommend that the Security Council establish such a force until I had reason to believe that all those on whose cooperation its ability to carry out its mandate would depend had genuinely accepted the concept described in my predecessor's report of 11 December 1991. As already noted, public statements made as recently as the past two days by certain leaders of the Serb communities in Croatia have given cause for some concern.

30. With regard to the request made by President Izetbegovic of Bosnia-Hercegovina that a substantial United Nations peace-keeping presence be deployed immediately in that Republic, the concept paper of 11 December 1991 already envisages a deployment of United Nations military observers in Bosnia-Hercegovina. I believe also that for the time being the question raised by President Izetbegovic should be approached in the context of the overall peace-keeping operation envisaged in that paper.

31. I derive a measure of encouragement from the fact that Lord Carrington has seen his way to convening in the days ahead, with the support of Foreign Minister Pinheiro, current President of the EC Council of Ministers, an informal meeting of the presidents of the six republics that have participated in the Conference on Yugoslavia. I am particularly gratified that the six presidents have indicated that not only will they attend the forthcoming informal meeting, but that they intend to continue their participation in the Conference proper. The Conference on Yugoslavia remains the only forum where all the Yugoslav republics have agreed to participate in an effort to arrive at an agreed negotiated settlement to their differences.

32. The purpose of a United Nations peace-keeping operation has been, since the outset, conceived as being to create favourable conditions for the necessary negotiations between the parties on their fundamental points of difference, negotiations that have been proceeding in the Conference on Yugoslavia. In this way, the United Nations would be supporting the role and efforts of the European Community, which have the backing of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and which have been pursued in the framework of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations. Pending the establishment of any United Nations peace-keeping operation, I am, for my part, naturally prepared to cooperate with, and support, the ongoing efforts of the Conference on Yugoslavia. In this connection, I am considering appointing a senior representative who would maintain close and supportive liaison with the Conference and with the presidency of the European Community.

33. To all interlocutors, during his recent fifth mission to Yugoslavia, Mr. Vance pointed out that the arms embargo imposed by the Council in resolution 713 (1991) and reinforced by resolution 724 (1991), continues in force and will retain its application unless the Security Council determines otherwise. Indeed, Mr. Vance added that the arms embargo would continue to apply to all areas that have been part of Yugoslavia, any decisions on the question of the recognition of the independence of certain republics notwithstanding.

Notes

1/ S/23280.

2/ S/23239.

Annex I

Work of the Preparatory Group led by Ambassador Herbert S. Okun

(18-30 December 1991)

1. Under the terms of Security Council resolution 724 (1991), paragraph 3, the Secretary-General decided to send a small group of personnel to carry forward preparations for the deployment of a future peace-keeping operation when conditions permitted one to be established. The team, which assembled in Belgrade on Wednesday, 18 December 1991, was composed as follows:

A. From New York

Ambassador Herbert S. Okun, Special Adviser to the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General (Head of Mission)

Col. Heikki Purola, Deputy Military Adviser to the Secretary-General (Senior Military Adviser to the Mission)

Mr. Shashi Tharoor, Special Assistant to the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs (Senior Political Adviser to the Mission)

Mr. Tapio Kanninen, First Officer, Office for Research and the Collection of Information (Political Adviser to the Mission)

Ms. Louise Bergan, Senior Secretary

Mr. Americo Canepa, Communications Officer

Mr. Sunil Rodrigo, Communications Officer

B. From Field Missions

Lt. Col. Rune Andersson (United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL))

Lt. Col. Chow Siew Keong (United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM))

Lt. Col. Garijo Davila (United Nations Observer Group for Central America (ONUCA))

Maj. Mohammad Awal (UNIKOM)

Maj. Kumar Budhathoki (UNIFIL)

Maj. Peter A. Five (UNIFIL)

Maj. John K. Forkuo (UNIFIL)

Maj. James Ikinya (UNIKOM)

Maj. Arne K. Larsen (United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP))

Maj. Gerardo Liscano (UNIKOM)

Insp. Patric McGowan (United Nations Angola Verification Mission) (UNAVEM))

Insp. M. Shahar Ibrahim (UNAVEM)

In addition, Mr. Laurens Jolles, Protection Officer, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Belgrade, was attached to the mission as Legal Adviser.

2. Ambassador Okun and the mission travelled extensively in Yugoslavia to explore the political and practical considerations that needed to be taken into account in preparing for the possible deployment of a peace-keeping operation. The mission divided into teams for practical convenience. Ambassador Okun, Col. Purola and Mr. Tharoor met with senior officials in Belgrade, Zagreb and Sarajevo as per the itinerary set out in paragraph 4 below. Mr. Kanninen and Mr. Canepa established themselves in Zagreb, while Ms. Bergan and Mr. Rodrigo remained in Belgrade throughout the mission.

3. The military and police officers travelled to the proposed United Nations protected areas to reconnoitre local conditions and meet civilian and military authorities on the ground from both sides (20-22 December from Belgrade; 26-28 December from Zagreb). These teams were constituted as follows:

(a) To the southern Krajina region: Lt. Col. Andersson, Major Forkuo, Inspector McGowan and Inspector Shahar Ibrahim;

(b) To the northern Krajina region: Lt. Col. Chow, Major Five and Mr. Jolles;

(c) To western Slavonia: Lt. Col. Davila and Major Liscano;

(d) To eastern Slavonia: Major Budhathoki and Major Larsen;

(e) To Bosnia-Hercegovina: Major Ikinya and Major Awal.

4. The programme of the Head of Mission, Ambassador Okun, Col. Purola and Mr. Tharoor was as follows:

Wednesday, 18 December 1991

1745 Arrival in Belgrade

1800 Initial session with United Nations military and police officers

2000 Working dinner: Ambassador Okun with Lord Carrington and Ambassador Wijnaendts of the Conference on Yugoslavia

Thursday, 19 December 1991 (Belgrade)

0800 Briefing of the United Nations Preparatory Group teams

1000 Meeting with Mr. B. Jovic and the State Committee for Cooperation with the United Nations on Peace-keeping Matters

1230 Meeting with General Veljko Kadijevic, Federal Secretary for National Defence

1400 Meeting with Mr. Slobodan Milosevic, President of the Republic of Serbia

1630 Meeting with Dr. Ejup Ganic, member of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina

Friday, 20 December 1991 (Belgrade/Sarajevo)

1000 Meeting with the Federal Prime Minister, Mr. Ante Markovic

1100 Meeting with the Federal Foreign Minister, Mr. Budimir Loncar

1200 Departure for Sarajevo

1315 Meeting with Mr. Stepan Kljuic, President of the Croatian Democratic Party of Bosnia-Hercegovina

1415 Meeting with Dr. Radovan Karadzic, President of the Serbian Democratic Party of Bosnia-Hercegovina

1500 Meeting with Mr. Alija Izetbegovic, President of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina

1700 Departure from Sarajevo

1745 Arrival in Belgrade

2000 Meeting and final briefing session with United Nations military and police officers

Saturday, 21 December 1991 (Zagreb)

1500 Meeting with General Anton Tus, Chief of Staff of the Croatian Peoples' Guard

1830 Meeting with Mr. Franjo Tudjman, President of the Republic of Croatia

2030 Meeting with Mr. Franjo Greguric, Prime Minister of the Republic of Croatia

Sunday, 22 December 1991 (Zagreb)

1000 Visit to unblocked military installation at ZMAJ

1330 Visit to Turopolje, site of alleged bomb attack

1600 Internal meetings with members of Zagreb team

Monday, 23 December 1991 (Zagreb/Belgrade)

1030 Meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Mate Granic; Chairman of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee, B. Kacic; Vice-Minister of the Interior J. Moric; and Cols. A. Stolnik and J. Culetic of the Croatian General Staff

2345 Arrival in Belgrade

Tuesday, 24 December 1991 (Belgrade)

0815 Debriefing of team returning from eastern Slavonia

0900 Meeting with General Kadijevic, Federal Secretary for National Defence

1100 Informal discussion with Mr. Milovan Djilas

1200 Meeting with President Milosevic

1500 Debriefing of other returning United Nations military and police teams

1700 Departure from Belgrade

Wednesday, 25 December 1991

1530 Arrival in New York

Saturday, 28 December 1991

2100 Departure from New York for Lisbon, with Mr. Vance

5. Throughout the mission, Ambassador Okun and his senior advisers reported extensively to the Secretary-General and Mr. Vance on their discussions and findings. Their principal conclusions have been incorporated into the main body of the present report.

Annex II

Fifth mission to Yugoslavia of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General, the Honourable Cyrus R. Vance

(28 December 1991-4 January 1992)

A. Composition of the official party

The Honourable Cyrus R. Vance, Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General

Ambassador Herbert S. Okun
Special Adviser to Mr. Vance

Mr. J. P. Kavanagh
Senior Officer
Executive Office of the Secretary-General

Colonel Heikki Purola
Deputy Military Adviser to the Secretary-General

Mr. Shashi Tharoor
Special Assistant to Mr. Goulding

Mr. Tapio Kanninen
First Officer
Office for Research and the Collection of Information

Mr. Horst Heitmann
Political Affairs Officer
Office for Research and the Collection of Information

Ms. Louise Bergan
Secretary
Office for Special Political Affairs

Mr. Robert Balzer
Operations Officer

Mr. Mark Hoffman
Operations Officer

Mr. Americo Canepa
Communications Officer

Mr. Sunil Rodrigo
Communications Officer

B. Programme of meetings

Sunday, 29 December 1991 (Lisbon)

1800 Meeting with President Mario Soares of Portugal

2000 Meeting with Lord Carrington, Chairman of the Conference on Yugoslavia

2030 Working dinner with Foreign Minister Joao de Deus Pinheiro of Portugal, together with his staff

2300 Meeting with Mr. V. Tupurkovsky, member from Macedonia of the Yugoslav Federal Presidency

Monday, 30 December 1991 (Lisbon)

0920 Meeting with Mr. V. Tupurkovsky

0930 Meeting with Lord Carrington

1030 Meeting with Foreign Minister Pinheiro, Foreign Minister van den Broek of the Netherlands and Lord Carrington

1300 Working luncheon with Foreign Minister Pinheiro and Foreign Minister van den Broek

1500 Meeting with Portuguese Prime Minister Cavaco Silva

Tuesday, 31 December 1991 (Belgrade)

0015 Briefing by Col. H. Purola and the members of the United Nations Preparatory Group

0900 Meeting with President Milosevic of the Republic of Serbia

1110 Meeting with General Kadijevic, Federal Secretary for National Defence of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

1230 Meeting with Mr. B. Jovic and the State Committee for Cooperation with the United Nations on Peace-keeping Matters

Wednesday, 1 January 1992 (Zagreb)

1230 Meeting with President Tudjman of the Republic of Croatia and his senior aides, followed by working lunch

1600 Meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Granic

1630 Meeting with Ambassador Salgueiro and Ambassador Van Houten, respectively incoming and outgoing Heads of the EC-led International Monitor Mission

1700 Meeting with Dr. Ante Cicin-Sain, Governor, National Bank of Croatia

Thursday, 2 January 1992 (Sarajevo/Belgrade)

1030 Meeting with President Alija Izetbegovic of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina

1130 Meeting with Mr. Stepan Kljuic, President of the Croatian Democratic Party of Bosnia-Hercegovina

1200 Meeting with Mr. Radovan Karadzic, President of the Serbian Democratic Party of Bosnia-Hercegovina

1245 Working luncheon with President Izetbegovic

1400-2000 Formal meeting under Mr. Vance's chairmanship of delegations from Croatia and JNA, headed respectively by Defence Minister G. Susak and Col.-General A. Raseta; Signature of Implementing Accord

2200 Working dinner with President Milosevic (Belgrade)

Friday, 3 January 1992 (Lisbon)

1300 Meeting with Foreign Minister João de Deus Pinheiro

1330 Working luncheon with Foreign Minister Deus Pinheiro and Lord Carrington

Saturday, 4 January 1992 (New York)

1500 Report to the Secretary-General

Annex III

Implementing Accord

Signed at Sarajevo on 2 January 1992

The following constitutes an agreement reached between Colonel-General A. Raseta and Defence Minister G. Susak, on behalf of their respective authorities, at Sarajevo on 2 January 1991 under the auspices of Mr. Cyrus R. Vance, Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, concerning modalities for implementing the unconditional cease-fire agreed to at Geneva by President Milosevic, President Tudjman and Federal Secretary-General Kadijevic on 23 November 1991, which text was signed at that time by Mr. Vance. a/

I. CESSATION OF HOSTILE MILITARY ACTIVITY

Each party agrees to the complete cessation of all hostile military activity on land, at sea and in the air, including:

(a) On land:

(i) No firing by either party across its own forward deployment lines;

(ii) No movement forward by any units or individuals of either party;

(iii) No reinforcement of existing forward defensive localities;

(iv) No redeployment of troops to other and more advantageous ground;

(b) At sea:

(v) Full respect for the principle of freedom of navigation in accordance with international law;

(c) In the air:

(vi) No use of airspace for any military activity directed at the other party.

II. LIAISON AND MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

Each party agrees:

(a) To make arrangements to facilitate immediate and direct liaison between sector commanders across the forward deployment lines in order to resolve any incidents on the spot as they occur;

(b) To establish joint liaison teams to resolve local incidents;

(c) To cooperate fully with third-party monitoring mechanisms to be established to assist in investigating alleged cease-fire violations when necessary.

III. CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES

Each party undertakes:

(a) To instruct the troops under its command not to return fire if fired upon, without first taking recourse to the monitoring arrangements set out above;

(b) To notify the other party in advance of any and all troop rotations and major troop movements.

IV. ENTRANCE INTO EFFECT

This Implementing Accord will enter into effect on 3 January 1992, at 1800 hours local time. Each party undertakes to issue all necessary orders and instructions to that end.

Signed:

A. RASETA
Colonel-General, JNA

G. SUSAK
Defence Minister, Republic of Croatia

Witnessed by:

Cyrus R. VANCE
Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General
of the United Nations

Notes

a/ S/23239, annex.

Annex IV

Note on the humanitarian situation in Yugoslavia

1. The number of persons displaced by the conflict is now estimated to be in excess of 600,000 and continues to increase. Reports of pressure on members of communities to leave their habitual places of residence remain a serious cause of concern. Additionally, reports of the resettlement of displaced persons in homes vacated by other displaced persons have been circulating, although the responsible authorities on both sides deny them. In this connection, Mr. Vance sought and received from President Milosevic and from President Tudjman assurances that their respective authorities would fully respect the right of displaced persons to return to their homes. I am certain that the International Committee of the Red Cross, which continues to do commendable work in Yugoslavia, as well as other humanitarian agencies, will be in a position to form a view as to whether that and other rights are indeed being respected on the ground.

2. Progress is being made on the implementation of the coordinated United Nations assistance programme that became operational in December 1991 with the delivery by UNHCR of emergency consignments of blankets, soap, detergent and infant milk and by the United Nations Children's Fund of emergency medical kits. The World Health Organization has undertaken two missions on health-related matters. The assistance needs remain acute as a severe winter sets in.

3. Exchanges of prisoners have continued to take place since the last report to the Council. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has been visiting 1,400 detainees in Serbia. A joint commission, set up under ICRC auspices for the tracing of missing persons, has held two meetings. A demilitarized "protected zone" has been established, again under ICRC auspices, around the bomb-damaged hospital in Osijek, with effect from 3 January 1992.

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23363/Add.1
7 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

FURTHER REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 721 (1991)

Addendum

1. In paragraph 26 of my report to the Security Council (S/23363), I indicated my intention to send immediately to Yugoslavia a group of up to 50 military liaison officers, initially drawn from existing peace-keeping operations with the consent of the troop-contributing Governments concerned. These officers would be attached to the general headquarters of the Yugoslav National Army (JNA) and the Croatian Peoples' Guard and to their field headquarters down to the corps level. The main responsibilities of these officers would be to use their good offices to promote maintenance of the cease-fire by facilitating communication between the two sides and by helping them to resolve differences that may arise, to determine measures to be taken to avoid violations of the cease-fire or to restore the status quo after violations had occurred.

2. In order to carry out these responsibilities, the military liaison officers will be deployed in each of the existing locations of JNA and the Croatian Peoples' Guard and would be provided with their own communications and transport. In addition, 18 civilian staff, excluding the senior representative mentioned in paragraph 32 of the main report, will be required to provide support to the officers in the mission area.

3. It is estimated that the cost associated with the emplacement and maintenance of this military group for the first month would be approximately $2 million and approximately $0.7 million monthly thereafter. A breakdown of the estimated cost by main object of expenditure is provided for information purposes in the annex to this addendum.

4. The general assumptions on which the above estimates are based are as follows:

(a) The military liaison group will require full freedom of movement in all areas and will receive full cooperation from the local authorities with regard to the provision of all necessary facilities, fuel and other supplies;

(b) Working premises will be provided free of cost in all areas by the local authorities;

(c) Each military liaison team site will be static; and

(d) Air transport within the territory and additional vehicles will be provided by the local authorities as required.

5. It would be my recommendation to the General Assembly, should the Security Council agree to the deployment of the military group in Yugoslavia, that the cost relating thereto should be considered an expense of the Organization to be borne by the Member States in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations and that the assessment to be levied on Member States be credited to a Special Account to be established for this purpose.

Annex

Monthly cost estimates by objects of expenditure

Objects of expenditure	First month	Monthly thereafter
	(In thousands of US dollars)	
1. Military component		
(a) Military liaison officers, including travel to mission area	455	305
(b) Death and disability	25	25
2. Civilian personnel, including travel to mission area	278	229
3. Premises/accommodations	24	24
4. Vehicle operations a/	335	30
5. Communications	852	60
6. Miscellaneous equipment	25	-
7. Miscellaneous supplies, services, freight and support-cost	74	23
Total estimates (gross)	2 068	696

a/ Provides for a single vehicle at each military liaison team site.

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23364
6 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 3 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF DENMARK TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations has the honour to communicate to the Secretary-General, with reference to his note of 16 December 1991, the measures undertaken by Denmark to implement Security Council resolutions 713 (1991) and 724 (1991).

Denmark observes the embargo on armaments and military equipment applicable to the whole of Yugoslavia decided by the European Community and its member States on 5 July 1991. The Permanent Representative of Denmark has the honour to refer to the reply given on behalf of the European Community and its member States by the Portuguese Presidency.

In order to meet the obligations set out in paragraph 6 of resolution 713 (1991) to implement a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia, Denmark issued a Royal Decree, which came into force on 28 September 1991, stating that:

- It is prohibited to attempt to or sell, transfer, transport or carry out other forms of supply of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia;

- A violation hereof will be punished according to paragraph 110 C, subsection 2, in the Penal Code with fine, imprisonment or under aggravating circumstances prison up to four years;

- Profits connected to acts which are punishable according to this Decree shall be confiscated. The Penal Code's paragraph 75, subsection 1, subparagraph 2, paragraph 76, subsections 1 and 3-5, and paragraph 77, subsections 1 and 3, shall also be applicable to confiscation carried out according to this provision;

- The measures in the Royal Decree also apply to Danish citizens who are staying outside Denmark.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23365
6 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 3 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF GREECE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations has the honour to communicate to the Secretary-General, with reference to his note of 16 December 1991, the measures undertaken by the Government of Greece to implement Security Council resolutions 713 (1991) and 724 (1991).

The implementation of resolution 713 (1991) has been assured by decision of the Minister for Foreign Affairs published in the official Government Gazette (FEK 169/1991) together with the text of the said resolution and the necessary instructions to the competent authorities.

Greece also observes the European Community arms embargo on Yugoslavia imposed on 5 July 1991, which is based on the COCOM munitions list and covers all the main categories of military equipment. It should be noted that the embargo is applicable for contracts which had already been signed before its imposition as well as for delivery of spare parts, repairs of military equipment and transfer of military technology.

The competent Greek authorities have been alerted to the changes in the regulations necessitated by the imposition of the embargo and are paying close attention to all exports.

Greece is committed to implementing the embargo and maintaining very strict export controls for as long as it remains in force. Furthermore, Greece is committed to cooperating closely with the Committee of the Security Council established under Security Council resolution 724 (1991).

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23366
6 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 3 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF GERMANY TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Acting Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note of 16 December 1991 in which he solicited information on the measures taken by the German authorities to comply with provisions of paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 713 (1991) of 25 October 1991.

In order to implement a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia, Germany has undertaken the following measures.

Since March 1991, Germany has not granted any export licences for arms, ammunition and military equipment to Yugoslavia.

Export licences for dual-use goods to Yugoslavia have not been granted for military clients since July 1991.

Together with the other member States of the European Community, Germany on 5 July 1991 decided upon an embargo on armaments and military equipment applicable to the whole of Yugoslavia, as stated in the common reply of the EC member States.

All the measures mentioned above are strictly enforced on the basis of recently adopted extremely restrictive legislation.

92-00515 2854f (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/23367
6 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 3 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF MALTA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Malta to the United Nations has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note of 16 December 1991.

The Permanent Mission of Malta wishes to inform the Secretary-General that it is the consistent policy of the Government of Malta not to produce or to export arms and military equipment to other countries at all times. In these circumstances it is complying fully with the obligations set out in paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 713 (1991).

92-00521 3109b (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23368
6 January 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

NOTE VERBALE DATED 3 JANUARY 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to Security Council resolution 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, has the honour to state the following:

The Russian Federation has at the present time, with the support of the other members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, halted all forms of military and technical cooperation with Yugoslavia. Deliveries of weapons and military equipment, spare parts for them, accessories and technical industrial products, as well as of equipment and technical documentation for the organization of production of weapons and military equipment in Yugoslavia under licences previously transferred to it, have been completely discontinued. The acceptance for repair and return to Yugoslavia of repaired weapons and military equipment has also been discontinued. No technical assistance is being provided in the establishment of military facilities.

The above measures were put into effect by us in application of the provisions of Security Council resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 on the immediate implementation of a general and complete embargo on all supplies of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia.

92-00508 2817i (E)

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/46/836
S/23369
6 January 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda items 33, 35 and 73
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 3 January 1992 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your immediate attention:

We are greatly alarmed at the decision taken by the occupying Power, Israel, as announced by an Israeli Army spokesman, to deport 12 Palestinian civilians living in the occupied territory of the West Bank and Gaza, including Jerusalem, thus, uprooting them from their homeland. (For their names, see annexed list.) It should be noted that the total number of Palestinians expelled by the occupying Power, Israel, has reached 69 since December 1987, the beginning of the intifadah, excluding the aforementioned expulsion orders.

This action comes at a time when the Israeli occupying Power has intensified its aggression and human rights violations against the Palestinian people living under the illegal military occupation. Such violations reflected themselves in prolonged curfew days, stepping up settlement activities and, to top it all, just yesterday, the Israeli Government agreed that two thirds of the publicly financed houses budgeted for the year 1992 would be built in the occupied territory of the West Bank and Gaza, including Jerusalem.

All those practices represent clear violations of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, and all the relevant United Nations Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, the result of which is the undermining and henceforth the destruction of the current peace process.

We call upon the international community and in particular the United Nations Security Council to take concrete measures to put an end to such illegal actions and violations practised by the occupying Power, Israel.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 33, 35 and 73, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of
Palestine to the United Nations

ANNEX

Names of Palestinians ordered expelled by Israel on 2 January 1992

1. Omar Assaf Safi (Ramallah)
2. Ghassan Jarrar (Jenin/Ramallah)
3. Hassan Abed Alla Shaban (Rafaat)
4. Ali Faris al-Khatib (Ramallah)
5. Iyad Abed al-Raouf Judeh (El Bireh)
6. Ra'afet al-Najar (Khan Younis)
7. Ahmad Abu Sa'if (Gaza)
8. Iyhab al-Ashkar (Gaza)
9. Sami Abu Samhadaneh (Rafah)
10. Khader Atieh Khader (Jabalia)
11. Ahmed Nimr Hamdan (Khan Younis)
12. Marwan Afaneh (Gaza)